WASHINGTON.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

tary road from Eugene city to the eastern boundary of said State." To regulate the elective franchise in the District of Suspending the payment of moneys from the Treasury as compensation to persons claiming the service or labor of colored volunteers or drafted men, and for other pur-

Setting aside certain proceeds from internal revenue for the erection of pententiaries in the territories of Nebraska, Washington, Colorado, Idabo, Montana, Arizone and Dakota. To fix the times for the regular meetings of Con-

To fit the times for the regular meetings of Congress.

In regard to the compensation of route agents in the Post Office Department.

To incorporate the National Safe Deposit Company of Washington in the District of Columbia.

To repeal section thriteen of "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862.

To regulate the elective franchise in the Territories of the United States.

To incorporate the Washington County Horse Railroad Company in the District of Columbia.

To incorporate the First Congregational Society of Washington.

To punish certain crimes in relation to the public securities and currency, and for other purposes.

Amendatory of "An act to amend an act entitled an act relating to habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved May 11, 1869.

To amend "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," approved September 24, 1789.

To authorize the extension, construction and use of lateral Branch of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad into and within the District of Columbia.

Exempting certain property of debtors in the District of Columbia, from levy, attachment, or sale on execution.

on To punish illegal voting in the District of Columbia To purely interest to the payment of pensions.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive not the Treasury the residuary legacy of James Smithson, a authorize the regents of the Smithsonian Institute, apply the income of the said legacy and for other

For the admission of Nebraska as a State into the Union.

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for contingent expenses of the House of Elepresentatives of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

To fix the pay of the Quarter Master Sergeant of the battalion of Engineers.

Making appropriations for the service of the Post office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes.

Supplementary to an act to prevent smuggling, and for other purposes, approved July 18, 1866.

Amendatory of the several acts respecting copyright. To authorize the payment of prize money to certain efficers and enlisted men of the Signal corps of the same.

To authorize the payment of the Signal corps of the army.

To authorize the purchase of certain lots of ground adjoining the Alleghany Arsenal at Pittsburg, Pa.

To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept League Island, in the Delaware river, for naval purposes, and to dispense with and dispose of the site of the existing yard at Philadelphia.

To authorize the trustees of the Foundry (Methodist Episcopal) church to sell and convey square No. 235 in the city of Washington.

Concerning the Fire Department of Washington city.

To regulate the duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives in preparing for the organization of the Bouse, and for other purposes.

To declare the sense of an act entitled "An act to reviret the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for quartermaster's stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the army of the United States."

Making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1868.

Jane 30, 1868.
Providing for the election of a Congressional Printer. To alter the places of holding the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Rhode Island district.
To establish and to protect national cemeteries.
To amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the National Soldiers and Sailors" Orphans' Home," approved July 25, 1863.
To regulate proceedings before justices of the peace in the District of Columbia and for other purposes.
To amend the law of the District of Columbia in relation to Judicial proceedings therein.
Providing for the punishment of certain crimes therein named in the District of Columbia and for other purposes.

Fixing the compensation for the beiliffs and criers of the course of the listrict of Columbia.

To authorize the construction of a submerged tubular bridge across the Mississippi river at the city of St. Louis. To restore Lieutenant Joseph P. Fyffe to his grade in

Cours.

Granting lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the contruction of a military wagon road from Dalles City on the Columbia river to Fort Boise on the Snake river.

Tdamend the twenty-first section of an act entitled "Anact further to prevent smuggling, and for other purposes," approved July 18, 1866.

To amend section 12, chapter 291, of the laws of the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

To amend an act granting the right of way over the military reserve at Fort Gratiot, Mich.

To change certain collection districts in Maryland and Virginia.

To change certain the regions of the control of the For the safety of the lives of passengers on board of vissels propelled in whole or in part by steam, to regulate
the salaries of scamboats inspectors, and for other purposes, approved July 25, 1860.

Electaring Cliston bridge, across the Mississippi river,
at Clinton, in the State of lows, a post route.

Making approphiations for the consular and diplomatic
expenses of the government for the year ending June
30, 1868, and for oher purposes.

Making appropriations for the support of the Military academy for the final year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes.

To fix the compensation of the officers of the revenue catter service and fer other purposes.

For the relief of certain drafted men.

Relative to the port of Camden, New Jersey.

To quiet title to land in the towns of Santa Cara and Petaluma, in California.

etaluma, in California.
Regulating the tenure of certain civil offices.
To provide for the more efficient government of neutroctionary States.

Joint resolution to appoint two managers for the Na-lenal Asylum for Disabled Vslunteer Soldiers to fill cer-nia vacancies. concles.

royale for the exhibition of the cereal production.

United States at the Paris Exposition in Apr

Authorizing certain medals to be distributed to honor-bly discharged soldiers free of postage.

To procure a site for a building to accommodate the Post Office and United States courts in New York city.

Appropriating maney to defray the expenses of the Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment.

Authorizing the Secretary of War to transference of the Secretary of the remaind Volunteers.

To provide for the removal of the wreck of the steamer

To amend existing laws relating to internal recentled Providing for the new ment of control regulacy militi To provide in certain cases for the removal of alcohol from bonded warehouses free from internal tax.

In relation to ocean mail service between San Practice, in California, and Portland, in Oregon.

In relation to the pensions of widows of revolutionary solidiors.

oldiers.

For the purchase of David's Island, New York harbor.

To extend the time for oddifying the laws relating to astoms authorized by the joint resolution approved ally 26, 1866.

rizing the employment of a public vessel, the

Authorizing the amployment of a public vessel, the transportation of grovisions to the people of the Southern States.

To extend aid and facilities to citizens of the United States engaged in the survey of a route, of a ship canal across the Isihmus of Darien.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to permit the owner of the yacht Mayflowfer to change the name of the same to that of Sivire, and to issue an American register to the steam yacht (Islance.

To provide for the acceptalinment and apportionment of the proper quots of the direct tax of isser to the State of West Virginia, and for other purposes. Giving additional compensation to corona moneyee in the civil service of the government of Washington, in the civil service of the government of Washington, in the civil service of the government of Washington, in the civil service of the government of Washington, in the civil service of the government of Washington, in the civil service of the government of Washington, in the civil service of the government of Transcasce.

To extend the time for the use of certain vessels of the variant purposes at the port of New York.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay certain or government of the balance of an appropriation for the payment of necessary expenditures in the service of the United States for Indian affairs in the Ierritary of Utah.

Three Deputies all Claiming the Rist of Succession to the Post of the Retfrin Con

The Custom Bouse was the scene of some of ty Col-to day. S. Snyder Leidy, who has been I the rule governing in cases upon the expiration effice of the Collector. Collector Johnston effice of the Collector. Collector Johnston as few days since, appointed E. Beed yer as Deputy, which was approved by the Secretar of the Treasury; but Mr. Johnston want to Washingth, leaving the commission or in the new Doyney Indicator of Econd Deputy Harbason recognized the removal of Leidy but had no efficial notice of the appointment of Mr. Meyes, so that there were three Deputies, each claiming to succeed as their were three Deputies, each claiming to washington deciding in favor of Mr. Meyer, who we Deputy under Collector Thumsen, the radical Consector removed some months, they be president Johnson.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

Barnum the Showman on the Stump.

BRIDGEFORT, Conn., March 4, 1867.

F. T. Barnum, the showman, having failed to get his

EUROPE.

LORD DERBY'S CABINET RECONSTRUCTED

General O'Connor, the Irish Fenian Leader, Arrested.

Trade Strikes and Discontent in France.

Special Report of the Fenian Rebellion.

Bleetion Triumphs of the German Democracy and Defeat of Bismarck and the War Hero Candidates. &c.

BY THE CABLE TO MARCH 4.

ENGLAND.

The Derby Cabinet Reconstructed—New Min-laters Appointed. London, March 4—Evening. The following changes have been made in the English The Duke of Richmond becomes Colonial Secretary.

Sir John Pakington, Secretary of War. Sir Stafford Northcote, First Lord of the Admiralty. Right Honorable H. J. Corry, Under Secretary for the nies, and M. Stephen Cave, President of the Board of Trade.

Lord Brougham has made a speech strongly urging th doption of the principle of household suffrage.

THE FENIANS.

Reported Arrest of "General" O'Connor. Despatches have been received here from Dubli which aunounce the capture of the famous Colonel O'Connor, the leader of the late Fenian revolt in Ireland. authorities at Athlone, Westmeath county, nearly two hundred miles from the scene of the insurrection.

FRANCE.

Trade "Strikes" and Discontented Opera PARIS, March 4, 1867.

"Strikes" for higher wages among the operatives of France are very frequent. The cause is traceable to the increased price of food.

Panis, March 4, 1817. The government has commenced legal proceedings in the Correctional Court against M. Emile de Girardin for a leading editorial in his journal boldly criticising the policy of the Emperor.

GERMANY.

The New Constitution by Bismarck BERLIN, March 4 - Even Count von Bismarck to-day laid before the the confederation of the North German States.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Garibaldi to Arm for the Cretans. FLORENCE, March 4, 1867.
General Garibaldi, having sent his sons to Crete nises now to go himself and take up arms.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The London Money March 4-Noon Consols for money are at 91.

The opening rates are as follows:

Eric Bailway shapes LONDON, March 4—Evening. The Frankfort Bourse.
Frankfort, March 4—Ev
United States bonds closed at 76%.

United States bonds closed at 76%.

The Liverpool Cotton Market.
Liverpool, March 1800.

The sales of cotton to-day will probable reach 1800.

bales. Prices have declined %d. and report 13% Middling uplands.

Layerpool, March 4. Evening.

The collect market improved during the alternoon and tready at an advance of %d., middling uplands being quoted at 13%d. parth. The sales of the day foot an 10.000 bales. ng quoted at 10,000 bales.

Liverped Brendstaffs Market.

Liverpool, March 4-

Lavenroot, March 4—Noon.
The market is quiet. California wheat firm at 13s. 3d Liverpool Provisions Market markel is quiet. Lardous, 6d. per cwl. for Amer-port and bacon unchanged.

Liverpool Produce Market. Liverroot, March 4—Noon. Warch 4—Noon. Jobs.; spirits turpentine, 57s. 6d. per cwt. for Carolina. these unchanged. LEEFFOOT, March 4—Evening.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

QUEENSTOWN, March 4-Noon. The Cunard steamship Australasian, Captain Cook, hici left New York on the 20th of February, arrived rem route to Liverpool early this morning.

MAIL DETAILS TO FEBRUARY 16.

The Boropean make by the Couard steamship Asia, date to the 16th of Rebruary, reached this city from Boron yesterday. The news by the Asia was fully anthe sted by the arrival of the French transatiantic mail seamenth Percirc at this bort last Wednesday moraline, and her fall advices to a very great extent by the pecial correspondence and newspaper reports from the same works, published at length in the Hamilton Thursday. See 5th of Pebruary.

By the Ash we have our special letters we mailed on a percirc, including one form

pereire including one from our Dura correspond-

Riving his account of the Fenian dibreak and the gene al citation of affairs in Ireland.

A to leveram from Sucz to Paris February 11, by F. de Lange in consumer to Paris February 11, by F. de Lange in consumer to and works on the Isthmus of Sucz, in consumer and works on the Isthmus of Sucz, in consumer to such British Governor of Bombay, announces that the waters of the Modiferances now reach Sereptions. A lot of 100 bases of cooks coming from the hingstorn of Sam, and containth, articles destined for the universal Exposition at Paris, a siready taken the way of the Martin Cannil to the Media rancen.

The Courrier du Agere of February

The Courrier du gere of February 1 198:—
According to letter from Constanting 1 the 9th of o make to the Christian all the concession the Porte with its dignity, and ren red indicensable empatible the situation.

Letters from Constantinous of the 6th of Feb. tontenego, on the frontier of the principality, have been destroyed. The policy of cocessions prevails.

P. T. Barnum, the showman, having failed to get his ments intellipting and Thessaly.

The London Times of the 15th of March says — unforcements intellipting and Thessaly.

The London Times of the 15th of March says — the security of the 15th of March says — the security laws Commissioners with the temperature of the Security Laws Commissioners with the thought of the Neutrality Laws Commissioners with the House of Lords. Present—the political side shows will accompany him.

Lord Cranworth (chairman), Lord Houghton, Sir Hugh Cairns, Dr. Lusbington, Sir W. Erle, Baron Bramwell, Sir J. Phillimore, Sir Roundell Palmer, Dr. Twiss, Mr. Vernon Harcourt, Q. C.; Mr. Baring, M. P.; Mr. Gregory, M. P.; Mr. Foster, M. P. Mr. Abbott and Mr. Onslow, the secretary, were also in attendance.

IRELAND.

OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

Pian of the Fenians for a Grand Military
Movement—How and Why It Failed—General O'Connor and Captain Morlarty—The
Muster and "Rising"—Fenian Guides and a
Good March—Great Alarm. Social and Financial—James Stephens en Route, &c.

Dumis, Feb. 16, 1867.

Long before this reaches you the cable will have fashed

an account of the Fenian rising in the south of Ireland. The long expected rising has taken place at last. The Fenians have raised the standard of revolt, and fired the first shot on Irish soil. The most intense excitement and alarm have prevailed for the last three days, but confidence is now somewhat restored, as the military has succeeded in checking the movement and restrict-

ing it to one particular district.

Kerry, the county of the far-famed garden of Ireland. has been the scene of operations. The mountains and glens of Killarney, over which the tourist has been wont The beauteous echoes of Dunle, which hitherto but repeated soft notes awakened by the guides, have taken up the hoarser cry of a pursuing army, and the mimic cannon, which many an American tourist will remember as arousing the reverberations of the bills, has given place to the more stern reality of the "Arm-

from New York and taken the direction of Fenian affairs here decided that there should be a simultaneous rising in England and Ireland; the object of the former being to collect the men from Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, Preston and other manufacturing towns, to attack Chester Castle, in which a large store of arms and ammunition was known to be kept, only guarded by fourteen men, and then take possession of a steamboat and make

nition was known to be kept, only guarded by fourteen men, and then take possession of a steamboat and make for Dublin. In this city a demonstration was to be made to distract the attention of the authorities while the great body of Fenians took possession of the southern towns, and erected fortifications. Had the Fenians succeeded in Chester their plans might have gone on successfully, but the information given by one of their officers enabled the government to have the Guards and volunteers to receive them there and frustrate that part of the programme, and the telegraph prepared the Irish authorities for the reception of those who persevered in crossing the channel. All the ports to which steamers ply from England were closely watched, some arrests were made in Belfast and Drogheda, but whole ship loads have been taken as they came into Dublin; on Wednesdav sixty-seven were arrested on the in-coming stramer from Holyhead. The following day thirsy-seven were seized, and this morning sixteen more were apprehended under stimilar circumstances.

The parties in the South, ignorant of the failure of the Chester and Dublin business, rose according to agreement. The command was assumed by General O'Connor, who has been residing in the neighborhood of Cabirciveen for some weeks. By his directions the roads were taken possession of by bands of armed Fenians, the telegraph wires to Valentia, and also those to Tralee were cut, and thus all communication from the district was stopped. Having secured Cabirciveen as a base for operations, O'Connor despatched his colleague, Capitain Moriarty, with full instructions to the Head Centre, in Killarney. The evening that Moriarty was to arrive in Killarney. The evening that Moriarty was to arrive in Killarney. The creening that Moriarty was to arrive in Killarney. The care wening the Moriarty was to arrive in Killarney. The care was men by the police four miles outside the town, and the captain arrested. The papers found on him created an immensity of alarm, asserting that he was

asserting that he was to give the signal, that the bank was to be the first place sacked, and then Lord Castle-rosse's mansion.

The news spread with rapidity, and in a few hours the whole county was up to fever heat of excitement. The gentry poured into the town with their families and valuables, the Railway Hotel was taken possession of by them, and a guard of constabulary placed around someting of magistrates was at once called, re suppraphed to Dublin and Cork requesting implies of troops.

As soon as O'Connor heard of the late of ards Killarse, with the object of rescuing him. See their way senger he massed the Fenians and marshed or their way larney, with the object of rescuing him. See to, and they attacked each police station they do be found, took whatever arms and ammunition fee joined by an did no injury to the men. They heir numbers several bands along the read, so their numbers several bands along the read, so the seed of the s

ing the reinforcement of the property of the feet of the feet of the property of the feet of the f

notice—intanty, guins touce; in the Head Centre for Liverpool was arrested last night; also two American colonels, Lawler and Heaty. They were all engaged in destroying treamnable documents at the time of arcst.

A boat from a man-of-war lying outside Cahiroiveen has been sent in with marines to asset in defence of the

has been sent in with marines to asset in defence of the town.

The trials of the Fenian prisoners in Dublin lately committed are proceeding; but not one has been found guilty yet. Three pleaded guilty, two were discharged, and the juries disagreed in two other cases. It is a strange fact that this government have not got a single conviction since their accession to power.

The police who remained on daty all Wednesday night at the Northwalt, under the command of Inspectors Corr and Devin, arrested the following persons passengers on board the Iron Duke, from Liverpool, and the Alexander, from Holyhead, on the arrival of the steamers on board the Iron Duke, from Liverpool, and the Alexander, from Holyhead, on the arrival of the steamers of with the Fenian conspiracy. Their names are—John Gubbins, John Armour, John M'Donnell, William Wilson, Laurence Conneigham, John Corcoran, Richard Ryan, John Lettram, James Jones, Bernard Philips and Michael Evans.

James Stephens En Route. DUBLIN, Feb. 17, 1867. Reports from Killarney state that excitement is much less. No collision has taken place. The military are still in pursuit, and many Fenians are known to be in the wor

Dublin is quiet, The troops are ready for instant South.

GERMANY.

OUR BERLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

Triumph of the North German Parlia ment—
Triumph of the Liberale in Berliat—Tho
all the Rus Vote—Count Blamarck and
Reconstruction lerous. Defeated—Effect on
tria, and the Relation——stem in AusFrance, &c.

Brain, Feb. 14, 10-8, 14

The rest day of the 12th of February, on which the elections to the North German Parliament were to come off, not only in reasta, but throughout the territory of the new Bund, has passed everywhere with the utm being feld tranquillity, not the slightest disturbance sion of the electric west from any quarter. The participation of the electric was to have been more general

than was anticipated, as it is asserted that from sixty to appeared at the polls; but this must be mere conjecture as there are many places from which no returns have yet been published, and it is therefore quite impossible to state the whole number of votes.

will always remain, the focus of liberal feeling in Germany, the democratic party have gained a signal victory, adversaries to counteract it, and secure the election of at least one of the government candidates, that candi Minister, Count Bismarck. It was mentioned in a forme letter that the conservative ticket contained the six me Minister, Count Bismarck. It was mentioned in a forme letter that the conservative ticket contained the six misters and generals who had received national rewars for their services in the late war, viz: Bismarck, Rooi Moltke, Falkenstein, Huwarth and Steinmetz, whos popular names would, it was hoped, prove a tower of strength for the ministerial party. By the original arrangement Bismarck was to run in the second district (Berlin bas six electoral districts in all), but it was sog found that by doing so he would be exposed to the formiable competition with Waldeck, the man of all others who is most beloved by all classes of citizens, and especially by those who now ter the first time throw their whose weight into the political scale, instead of being allowed only the fraction of a vote, as is the case under the three class system. The most sensible expedient woul have been to transfer Bismarck to the first district where there was a split between two liberal candidates from which he might have derived considerable advantage; but unluckily that district had already beel assigned to Roon, who is too great a man to be dropped even for Bismarck, though the latter had a ten time better chance of success. It was finally determined therefore, that Bismarck should be proposed simultaneously in the second and sixth districts; but by this again they offended the partisans of General Steinmetz, who, of all the "heroes" of the last war, is the greatest favorite among the people, while a rival almost as dangerous as Waldeck was opposed to the Premier on the liberal side in the person of M. Schultze-Deblizch, the founder of the co-operative secieties in Germany, and whose influence with the working classes is immense.

The result will be seen from the foliowing list:—

First District—M. Lasker, barrister (liberal), 7,290; M. Hiesemenzel, Judge (liberal), 100; General Roon, Minister of War (conservative), 479.

The founder of the co-operative accesses in the second District—M. Waldeck (liberal), 7,976; Count Bismarck (conserv

Second District—M. Waldeck (liberal), 7,976; Count Bismarck (conservative), 7,979.

Third District—M. Wiggers (a citizen of Restock, in Mecklenburg, who has suffered many years' imprisonment for his political principles), 9,604; General Moltke (conservative), 2,620.

Fourth District—M. Ringe, Alderman of Berlin (liberal), 6,830; M. Lasker liberal), 495; General Falkestein (conservative), 1,28.

Fifth District—M. Duncker, proprietor of the Peoplis Gazette (liberal), 5,577 General Huwarth (conservative), 1,556.

former system of open voting the maority would for obvious reasons have been enormous; increased, and who knows whether it would not have widen to a majority.

But Berlin is not Prussia, and still lessee whole Germanic Confederation, and the victory offiberalism in the capital though highly inspiriting the popular party is by no means decisive of the rest of the elections in general. As already stated the counts from the provinces are still extremely defeave. Liberal members have been returned at Bresin Magdeburg (majority 7,003 to 2,997), Erfurt, Halbendt, Cufeld, Dartmorrond (Dr. Becker, editor of the obnoxions Rhenish Gaste's), Bleleield (Waldock, a Soua time), Gorlitz, Bruthen (majority 600 to b), "uben Londsburg and probably Stattin; by hey ben Londsburg and probably Stattin; by hey head of Pomerania and Westphalia it Kuigsburg, bitherto one of the strongholds of as liberal party, bitherto one of the strongholds of as liberal party, bitherto one of the strongholds of as liberal party, bitherto one of the strongholds of as liberal party, by General Folkenstein has been elected by a majority of soldiers, who have everywher superiors. At Elbing the the persons indicated, Count Branchitch, seat he conservative extrussian House of Deputies, M. Forek-President of 438 to 1,239. In the electoral district of enbeck M. Forekenbeck was opposed to Count Bispink, and neither having as absolute majority (over, 4000 votes were given to a socialist candidate) a second ballot will have to take place.

As was to be expected, in the newly annexed provinces the elections have isllen almost exclusively on persons notorious for their enumity to Prussia. In Hanover on adherents of the Gueiphs; in Schleswig Holstein-party on Augustenburgors and partly on Danes—and the city of Frankfort has given an overwhelming majority to Baron Rothschild, who earned the gratitude of his fellow townsmen by the bold stand he made against the brutal violence of Manteuffel. In Mecklenburg, on the other hand, which is about the worst governed who go

Just now a defeat at the elections when it has pleasant to the Prussian government, for whom it has become more important than ever to secure the undisputed lead in the new confederacy. Baron Beust has justified the reputation which induced the Emperor Francis Joseph, in despair of finding a man of ability among his own subjects, to intrust an alien and a heretic form the property of the property of the confering through the property of the p Francis Joseph, in descair of finding a man of ability among his own subjects, to intrust an alion and a heretic with the task of saving his tottering throue and his weakened dynasty. You were always told that Boust was a miniature Bismarck and that he only wanted a larger sphere of action to equal his prototype, whom he resembles in boldness and self-confidence, though not, perhaps, in fecundity of resources; whether he will have Bismarck's good luck is a problem that can only be solved in the future. If, however, as all accounts from Vienna agree in assuring us, he has succeeded in terminating the weary struggle between the Kaiser and the Magyars—if, by frankly acknowledging their rights and restoring their ancient constitution he reconciles that galant people to their sovereign, and revives that spirit among them which as more than once rescued the house of Hapsburg from destruction—he has achieved a moral victory that man stand in comparison with the military triumphs of his Fussian rival.

may stand in comparison with the military triumphs of his Fussian rival.

These is reason to believe that this policy was recommendedly Beust even before the late war, although in his then capacity of Saxon Minister he had not the means of crying it out. At any rate it is certain that it might have completely changed the course of events, for the Empehy of Austria would never have made peace on such ignomialous terms after sacrificing Venetia for the purpose of bringing up his army from Italy to Vienna. If he had not had the wholesome fear of an insurrection in Hungary before his eyes. But though it comes too late to prevent the losses incurred by Austria, it may possibly enselle her to retrieve them, or at least to rouse herself from the state of utter prostration into which she had sunk after the caisastrophe of Sadowa. One of the first results will be a close intimacy between Austria and France. Hitherto, notwithstanding all the advances of the Court of Vienna, Louis Napoleon has kept aloof, being sufficiently acute to perceive that the alliance of Austria was of no value as long as her action should continue to be paralyzed by internal dissensions; and the hints he let fall in this respect were of good service to Baron Beust, in assisting him to overcome the constitutional pigheaded obstinacy of his master.

It is true all the difficulties of Austria will not be put an end to by the pacification of Hungary; on the contrary, the concessions made to that country will encourage the Poles, the Bohemians, the Croats and the other multitudinous races of the empire in asserting their claims to a similar independence, which, K granted, would break up the monarchy of the

It is true all the difficulties of Austria will not be put an end to by the pacification of Hungary; on the contrary, the concessions made to that country will encourage the Poice, the Bohemians, the Croats and the other multitudinous races of the empire in asserting their claims to a similar independence, which, if granted, would break up the monarchy of the Hapsburgs into a number of isolated and heterogenous communities; but with Hungary and the German provinces on his side, the kimperor may sooner expect to surmount the resistance of the less important nationalities; and by allowing each of these important nationalities; and by allowing each of them a modicum of self government, may units them in a federal alliance as homogeneous to all practical purposes as the North German Confederacy, and which, moreover, would be bound to him by historical and dynastic associations that do not exist between the North German Confederacy and Prussia. It is no wonder, the refere, that this prospect inspires the Prussian statesmen with some uneasiness, and that they feel more anxious than at any previous time as to the success of an experiment so opposed to their antecedents as the convoking of a Parliament by the novel and hazardous process of universal suffrage.

KILLED ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

POUGREEPSIE, March 4, 1867. ity this morning under the following circumstances Yesterday afternoon at five o'clock he was engaged in loading timber on a platform car at the depot, and stood with one hand upon the tender of the locomotive Croton and the other upon the car. The engine suddenly started back, throwing him directly under the wheels of the tender, which passed over him, cutting off both legibelow the knee and also bruising his head and back. The engine was promptly stopped, but too late. Everything was done for him by Drs. Cooper and Campbell, but, as above stated, without success. An inquest was afterwards held on the case, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

ELECTIONS IN MAINE. PORTLAND, March 4, 1867.

At the charter election to-day Augustus E. Stevens was re-elected Mayor. The vote was as follows:—A. E. was re-elected Mayor. The vote was as follows:—A. E. Stevens, 1,850; Shurtler, democrat, 744; scattering, 2; showing a majority of 1,134 against 903 last year.
Aldermen and councilmen are all republican. The total vote was 500 smaller than last year.

BATH, Me., March 4, 1867.

FRY.—unicipal election in this city to-day resulted in George W. Wilcox, Fillowin, republican, by 36 majorth is city to-day by a unanimous vote.

Lawirow, Me., March 4, 1867.

At the electron in this city to-day George H. Fillsbury, republican, was elected Mayor by a very large majority rover A. Watefield, democrat. The republicans carry every wards.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

spinwall on the 24th ult., arrived at this port last ght. The following is her specie list:-

OUR PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

Mosquera's Designs Upon the United States— III Treatment of Americans—The Political Situation in Colombia—Revolution in Peru-Matters in Panama. &c. PANAMA, Feb. 24, 1867.

port the insane policy of President Mosquera, seem to possess a bitter hatred for everything of a North American character. If I may judge by the tone of the can character. If I may judge by the tone of the official organs at the capital, the country is in immediate danger of annihilation or absorption by the United States. The withdrawal of Mr. Burton from diplomatic relations with the government has not tended to allay the suspicion with which Yankees are evidently regarded

after the inauguration of Mosquera. Previously to his accession, few questions arose between foreign diplocable settlement was effected of those that were brough up through trivial misunderstandings on the Isthmus or coast. Mosquera's administration, however, has been marked by the suspicion with which foreigners, especially Americans, have been regarded, by the lack of official courtesy with which our Minister has been treated, and by an apparent determination to defeat Isthmus transit. The support of the canal project was

treated, and by an apparent determination to defeat every movement tending to the improvement of the canal project was not genuine, the provisions of solemn treaties with the United States have been disregarded, and an open warfare has been waged against American companies doing business within the boundaries of Colombia. The government has also failed to fulfil its agreement with an American telegraph company, in consequence of which improvements in that direction are at a stand. Page after page my the written about the irresponsible, impurdent and vacillating policy of the government, and the two faced was also failed to fulfil its agreement with an American vacillating policy of the government, and the two faced states, in the preservation of their dignity, will take decided steps towards the removal of all difficulty and the prevention of its future occurrence.

Mr. Corwine, who was despatched by the American government to investigate the facts and circumstances connected with the massacre of American citizens and the pillage and destruction of their property at and near the Panama Kaliroad station on the night of the 15th of April, 1856," gave the following opinion as the result of his inquiry —"If feel it a duty incumbent on me to recommend the immediate occupation of the Isthmus, from coan to cean, by the United States, as the best practicable mode of insuring safety and tranquility to the transit." Unfortunately for the commercial world, however, another alternative presented itself—namely, the continual presence of an American man-of-war at either end of the route. Conforming to the spirit of the continual presence of an American man-of-war at either end of the route. Conforming to the spirit of the continual presence of an American aman-of-war at either end of the route. Conforming to the spirit of the continual presence of an American aman-of-war at either end of the route. Conforming to the spirit of the particle with the production of position and judgment—foreigners, of course—and the production o

chequer.

The political condition of South American countries may be summed up as follows:—Colombia is virtually in a state of internal rebellion, and at the same time meditates war against two or three of her neighbers. Venezuela is engaged in endiess complications at home, and must defend her borders against the armins of Mos-

mediates war against two or intree of the neighbors, we recrued is engaged in endless complications at home, and must defend her borders against the armi'ss of Mosquera. Ecuador, Pero, Bollevia and Chile are engaged in a suicidal war against the old country. The Argentine Confederation, Uraguay and Brazil are strying to crush the life out of little Paraguay, and the first of the trio is shaken to her centre by the Mendoza revolution. Latin America does not present a very fine picture of unity, peace, and happiness. The international congress, which proposes to convene at Lima at an early date must hold a prolonged session if it undertakes the settlement of all questions affecting the interests of the South American republics.

From Peru comes the news of another revolution. General Canseco, who successfully headed the rebellion of 1865, and whose power was afterwards wrested from him by General Prado, is at the head of this latest movement. Generals Bueudia, Bengoia, Machuca and Balta are named as principal officers of the rebellious army not yet created, all of whom are to serve under the leadership of Graud Marshal Castilla. The Marshal is detained in Chile, however, and the authorities declining to allow his departure, he will scarzely be able to lend his influence to the revolution. The growing imbecility of Prado's government favors the success of the movement just inaugurated. The ability of Canseco to carry on a war against an unpopular administration has been once demonstrated in the most concise manner. It would surprise none who have watched political events in Peru for the past few years if the now legitimate—though tately the revolutionary—government lost its teaure of power ere the coming of another Christmas. The Dictatorship of Prado will coase to exist on the 18th of March, and his formal inauguration as Proedent will immediately ensue. The members of his Cabinet, it is ead, have unanimously decided to resign their respective portfolios as soon as the foregoing evenus take place. Congress had he

24th of January. Sicasics and Umasia were levelled to the ground.

The yellow fever has almost entirely disappeared from Panama. The disease attacked but few on shore. There were nine of the Jamestown's crew attacked, seven of whom died. Large numbers were prostrated, however, by a ducease bearing the similar affinity to yellow fever that varanoid does to small pox. The ship's crew are now enjoying average good health.

I have news from the Central American republics of two weeks later date than the previous advices.

The death of Sr. Don Francisco de Paula Garcia Palez, Archbishop of Gustemala, occurred on the 25th ult. General Williams presented his credentials as United States & inister to Salvador on the 21st of January.

The cholera had entirely disappeared from Nicaragua. The congress of that country has declared Don Fernando Guzman to have been legally elected Precident for the ensuing term. He will be duly inaugurated on the second.

in Pim, of railroad notoriety, had arrived at Greylown.
There is no intelligence of interest from Costa Rica.

OUR LIMA CORRESPONDENCE. lovements of the Spanish Fleet-Revolution

at Cerro de Pasco-Matters in the Argentine Republic-The Revolution of Mendoza Gain-Republic Two Lines, Peru, Feb. 14, 1867.
Lines, Peru, Feb. 14, 1867.

By the steamer Peru we get the news that the United States steamer Pensacola arrived at Valparaiso about the 20th of January from Montevideo. The Spanish vessels Almanso, Concepcion and Navas de Toloza arrived at the latter place on the December 11. The day after arrival Admiral Mender Nunez issued a proclamation to the Spanish residents of Uraguay and Buenos Ayres, stating Spanish residents of Uraguay and Buenos Ayres, stating that he wanted men to come round and fight the allied republics. Report says they are coming round with four iron-clads. The Standard of Buenos Ayres says that the Spanish fleet will consist of seven vessels and twelve thousand men; that their intention is to take the island of Chiloe, and use that for their base of operations. In Valparaiso the guns would all be mounted in one month, so that if the feet goes there it will not be such fun for them as it was the first time.

REVOLUTION.

On the 2d a Dr. Puntriano, at Cerro de Pasco, taking advantage of the absence of the Prefect, persuaded the troops stationed there to turn over in favor of Canesco. He issued a proclamation, asying that Prado was a linium-had taken away the rights of millions of Peruagned by three many diverse of the length millions of delinity-five soldiers and twenty diverse many genominators one joined them and that troops were coming them.

to disperse them, they stole \$28,000 out of the mining fund and skedaddled. No one was allowed to communicate with the steamer from the South, that arrived on the 11th, until she had been thoroughly searched, on account of a report that Colonel Balta was on board; he was not found. I believe, however, that he is on board, and intends landing at Payta, for ex-Admiral Montero goes to the same place on the same steamer, which looks very much as if mischief was intended from that quarter.

The officers that were being tried by court martial for refusing to serve under the ex-Confederate Admiral Tucker, have all been honorably acquitted, and will receive half pay from the time of their leaving active service. Mr. Tucker will not be very much pleased when he gets the news, and may resign his position altogether.

altogether.

MENDOZA,
The latest news from Mendoza informs us that the revolution is gaining ground very fast, and already comprised six countries, namely:—Mendoza, San Juan, San Luis, Saita, La Roija and "Catajena." General Pannero had retreated, and it was expected that the province of "Entre Rica" would rise at any moment. General Mitre will have to give up the war with Paraguay, and attend to home matters. The revolutionists were murdering and robbing right and left. They had killed a French dentist in San Juan named Le Provost.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP TUSCARORA arrived here on the 5th inst. from Valparaiso, and sailed for Tahiti on the 9th.

arrived here on the 5th inst. from Valparaiso, and sailed for Tahiti on the 9th.

The indefinite armistice has not yet been accepted by the allied republics, and probably will not be. The allied fleet will go to Juan Fernandez again and then come to Callao. They are short of men.

Exchange on England, bankers' bills, ninety days, 36d.; ahips' bills, sixty days, 37d. Exchange on the United States, ships' bills, sixty days, 10 per cent discount.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Quimper, resigned his position on the 1st inst, to take his seat in Congress, which has already assembled, and has held several pre-liminary meetings to get things in order after so long a

recess.

The launches of the Powhatan were out for practice on the 1st inst., and, making a slight mistake in their range, they fired a shot right through the Roma Hotel at "the Point." There were a number of people in the house at the time, but luckily none of them were hort. I understand that the damage done has been settled by

RECONSTRUCTION IN THE SOUTH.

Action of the Virginia Legislature.

The prompt passage of the Military bill over the veto of the President is the subject of deep and earnest dis-cussion among all classes, and on the whole gives general satisfaction. The General Assembly convened to-day, and Governor Pierpoint sent to that body an elaborate message upon the situation, counselling them to accept the terms of the bill in its full and true sense and to call a convention for that purpose. Re calling a convention was referred to committees in both houses. A large number of the General Assembly hoped the President would, by signing the bill, conciliate the radicals and cause a friendly reunion of all parties; but his the people of Virginia. These are also the views of leading citizens who are anxious for a speedy return to prosperity under the Congressional reco-

The Feeling in Augusta, Ga. Meetings are being called to consider the recommenda-tions of Governor Brown. The public opinion is divided, three-fourths of the papers are in favor of the acceptance; but the majority of the people are strongly

The Feeling in Atlanta, Ga. ATLANTA, Ga., March 4, 1887.

A public meeting of citizens held this day to consider the condition of the country was largely attended. Reolutions approving of the terms of the Sherman bill and the course of Governor Brown were rejected. The meetbill, withdrawing; they will hold a meeting to-night. The majority organized a new meeting, and pass majority organized a new meeting, and passed resolu-tions counseiling quiet submission to the bull, but char-acterizing it as harsh and unjust; expressing approval of the noble course of President Johnson; asserting that the honor and manhood of the Southern people were left, and announcing, as the sense of the meeting, that the freedom of the people must not be bartered away for the provisions of the Sherman bill. The resolutions recomm end that the Governors of the Southern States take steps to test the constitutionality of the bill in the Supreme Court of the United States.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

The Senate bill providing a sinking fund for the payment of the old State rullroad bonds passed the House to-day.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

The proposition in the House to-day to repeal the section of the franchise law prohibiting negroes from mice or a ving as jurors was lost by a vote of three lajority.

MISCELLANEOUS. A .- TAN JETENIA IS A PLEASANT DENTIFRICE, White merits will be manifest upon its use.—New

A -SWIETEN: AS A DENTIFRICE CARRIES OFF
A the palm. Fees A DENTIFRICE CARRIES OFF
valuable. Busides this, is pleasant in the highest degree.
-New York Methodia. A -SWIETENIA IS A PLESSANT AND EFFICA-

A -SWIETENIA MAKES THE BREATH SWEET. A .—THE DELIGHTPUL TASTE SWIETENIA IMPARTA
to the mouth and fragrant perfume to the breath
makes it as agreeable as it is efficacious.—New York Christan Ambassador.

-SWIETENIA PRESERVES THE TEETH. POR

A -LEVETT'S AROMATIC SWIETEMIA IS AN EX-cellent thing, and is endorsed by the prominent dea-tists, doctors and clergymen.—New York Times.

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